THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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ROYAL ASIAT

THE WEEK.

Monday, 30th June.

LADY ROBERTS leaves India in October next for a six months' visit to England.

IN the House of Commons Sir James Fergusson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that the agreement arrived at with Germany in regard to Africa involves no new obligation on the part of England towards the European Powers.

THE Madras Government have declined to release the Mohant of Tripati, in whose favour a number of petitions were recently presented by the Hindus of Southern India. Lord Connemara and his Council hold that the sentence as reduced by the High Court is not severe, and the Mohunt will accordingly have to remain in jail for some months to come.

THE Secretary of State has acceded to the wishes of the Madras Government that the East Coast Railway should be a broad gauge line. Sir Guilford Molesworth's estimate was that taking the railway as 507 miles in length, the cost would be 482 lakhs on the standard and 397 lakhs on the metre gauge. He was strongly of opinion that it would be the best policy to spend the larger sum, as a break of gauge with other railways would seriously interfere with through goods traffic and hamper the carrying of grain to Ganjam in time of famine. Moreover, as the line will certainly be extended to Calcutta eventually and be linked also with the Bengal Nagpur Railway, its construction on the metre gauge would be a mistake in every way. There is at present no direct communication between Bezwada where the East Coast Railway will start from, and Madras ; but an extension from Nellore to Gunter of 140 miles only could be rapidly built. The project is to be taken up at once, the survey staff having been ordered out again to resume work upon it. The bridge across the Kistna, too, can be begun early in the cold weather as the stone for the construction of the piers has already been collected.

IT is now a demonstrated fact of hypnotic science that when the patient is in the state of hypnosis it is possible to implant in his mind the suggestion of an act which, in his waking state, he will infallibly carry out. Such a power could obviously be used for evil as well as for good, for the purposes of crime as well as for those of therapeutics : and it is for this reason that the general introduction of the hypnotic method in medical practice is viewed with distrust. Dr. Milne Bramwell and Storr Best, however, claim to have discovered a means of effectually guarding against all danger. The supposed safeguard consists in the constant inculcation during hypnosis of two *idees fixes*, to the effect that no one should be able to hypnotise the patient without his express permission, and that no suggestion should be effectual which would be disapproved by him in his normal condition. It is difficult to see how the possibility of taking these precautions "removes the last obstacle to the definitive adoption of hypnotism as a therapeutic agent."

THE *Indu Prokash* says :—"It was a tactical blunder, which Mr. Digby committed, when while denying any complicity with the Fenians on the part of Congress-men, he went out of his way, and said quite gratuitously that Mr. Amritalal Roy was the only Indian, who was ever in communication with them. Mr. Amrita Lal has his turn now of laying on the brush on Mr. Digby and Mr. Bannerji, and he lays it on thick. We have no wish to enter into the merits on either side, but we think such a strife among ourselves is greatly to be regretted. Mr. Digby would have, we fancy, sufficiently answered Mr. Goschen's attack, if he had simply said that no Congressman had ever anything to do with the Fenians. Mr. Amrita Lal Roy, on the other hand, might have shown a greater magnanimity if he had forborne from returning abuse for abuse. There must be forbearance shown by our people towards one another for the sake of our country." We are unwilling to give any opinion in this matter till we hear what Babu Surendranath Bauerji has to say on the subject.

Tuesday, 1st July.

COLONEL CONWAY-GORDON starts for England at the beginning of August, Major Sargeant arriving at Simla a few days previously to take over charge of the Director Generalship of Railways.

THE Annual Report of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1889 is now published ; and we are informed that during the year under review, 36 gentlemen were elected Ordinary Members of the Society, 13 members withdrew, 7 died, 12 were removed from the list being, more than 3 years absent from India, one member was struck off as a defaulter in payment of subscription. The total number of members at the close of the year was thus 307 against 305 at the end of the previous year. Of the seven ordinary members, the loss of whom. by death has been noticed, the late Honorable Rao Sahib Viswanath Narain Mundlik, Maharajah Iswari Prashad Singh of Benares and Shamsul Ulma Moulvi Kabiruddin Ahmud were the most prominent Indian names. We also notice with regret that Raja Rajendralala Mitra was obliged, by ill-health, to resign his office as a Trustee of the Society. Mr. C. Little was appointed in his place. The total receipts in 1889 have been Rs. 13,539 against an estimate of Rs.14,000. The total expenditure came up to Rs. 12,871, showing a balance of Rs. 768. The total number of printed volumes added to the Library, was 2098, of which 784 were purchased, and 1,314 presented. As regards the addition to the coin-cabinet, we are told that 111 coins were added, of which 8 were of gold 66 of silver, 27 of copper, and 10 of mixed copper and silver.

LORD CROSS remains at Balmoral as Minister in attendance on the Queen for ten days, when his place will probably be filled by Lord Knutsford, of whom the Queen has a very high opinion. though, writes the *World*, no one approaches the popularity of Lord Cross, who is one of her most intimate friends and advisers, and in whom she has unbounded confidence.

THE London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* says :—'It has been suggested that Lord Reay might take advantage of the address to be presented to him at Mrs. Cowasji Jehanghir's reception to say something on the subject. That is hardly likely, for it is understood that controversial points have been excluded from the address, and the gathering is in no sense a party affair. The thoughtful kindness and generosity of our hospitable Parsi friends in inviting persons of all shades of politics to meet Lord and Lady Reay on their return to England deserve the warmest praise. The coming evening party promises to be even more billiant and distinguished than the large gathering, held in the same house in honour of your present Governor. Viscount Cross, it appears will not be present, but his place will be well filled by others. Mr. and Mrs. Cowasji Jehanghir were honoured on the occasion of their reception of Lord Harris with the presence of at least one member of Her Majesty's Government. And shortly they are to be favoured with the company of both Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. The veteran Liberal statesman is not seen in the drawing rooms of any but his intimate friends and even there only rarely. Mr. and Mrs. Cowasji Jehanghir as well as Lord and Lady Reay may therefore, consider themselves the recipients of a marked compliment.' Lord Reay will have justice done to him in England.

A NEW treatment for cholera, which is said to have met with great success on the occasion of the epidemic of that disease in Malta in 1887, is likely to be tried in India. It is styled the "Dr. Harkin" or "Vagus treatment of cholera," and consists in the simple application with a camel hair pencil of the *Liquor epispasticus* (a blistering fluid) of the British Pharmacopœia to the skin of that part of the neck lying immediately behind and round about the lobe of the ear. The supporters of this treatment cite cases to show that patients in collapse, the last stage of cholera, have been brought round. The blistering fluid is said to excite a nerve that controls the heart and digestive functions. The effect of the application of the fluid is described as being marvellous:—"The effect is instantaneous, the purging, vomiting and cramps cease; the patient generally falls asleep and wakes cured."

Wednesday, 2nd July.

MR. JAMES SAMUELSON speaking about railways in his recent work observes :—"There is one feature in Indian Railways, however, which cannot be too strongly condemned, and for which the State authorities as owners of the chief lines must be held responsible, that is, the disgraceful accommodation or want of it provided for the poorer natives, who are indeed their best customers. It is no exaggeration to say that they are herded like cattle; the air of the carriage is pestilential and makes them quite unfit for the occupation of human beings. This grave defect in the organization of the railways is all the more marked when contrasted with the accommodation provided for Europeans in first class carriages, where there is ample space. The windows are glazed with panes of tinted glass to moderate the sun's rays, water is supplied externally by means of a special apparatus to cool the atmosphere, and within the traveller may wash as often as he likes and even enjoy his bath. Such contrasts as these must have the effect of accentuating race differences."

THE *Manchester Guardian* says:—The Manchester manufacturers especially, and some of the other manufacturing Districts, had the extension of railway in India very forcibly pressed on them last year by addresses from Mr. Holt-Hallett, Mr. Westland, Colonel Marryatt, and by the Secretary of State himself ; but what has been the result of this oratory, so far as action in furtherance of their recommendations, which were in their hearer's own immediate interests, is concerned? Just nothing ! They sat by and listened, and passed Resolutions ; but this is all, and, so far as definite action goes, though in their own interests, there is no moving them if it requires them to put their hands in their pockets. Even if the prospects of good returns are before them, they will do nothing to help themselves. The commercial community and political agitators may be down on the Government for not doing all they require, and hurrying on the development of the country and facilities for the extension of trade; but the Government cannot do all so rapidly as is necessary with the means at their disposal unless the parties interested give them the necessary help.

FROM Monday the Chief Justice and Messrs. Justices Prinsep and Pigot have been hearing appeals from the Original Side of the Court ; Norris and Gordon, J. J., have been taking criminal appeals ; O'Kinealy and Amir Ali, J. J., the appeals from the Presidency group : Macpherson and Guru Dass Bannerji, J. J., from the Burdwan group ; Chunder Madhub Ghose and Rampini, J. J., from the Patna group; while Mr. Justice Hill will try appeals below Rs. 50 in value, and Mr. Justice Wilson will continue to sit on the Original Side of the Court.

THE final memorandum on the wheat crop show that throughout the wheat-growing area the rainfall was sufficient up to August and September, after which the rain failed until March and April, when it was too late to benefit the crops. The sole exceptions to the above conditions were in Bombay, the Carnatic, and Sind. As regards the idea and outturn of 1889-90 the comparison with the normal shows a falling off of both area and yield in all Provinces in which statistics are based on the annual survey, except Sind. In those Provinces and States in which statistics are based on rough estimates, Bengal is remarkable as exhibiting a smaller acreage, but a larger yield than the normal. Taking India as a whole there is a decrease in area of 1½ million acres or 5·74 cent., and in outturn of 955,000 tons or 13·16 per cent.

A LONDON correspondent writes.—'Mr. Murray has just brought out "The Speeches delivered in India' by our late Viceroy, the Marquis of Dufferin. The volume is edited by Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace who, in the preface, tells us that it is the custom in India for the Viceroy's speeches to be printed in the Private Secretary's office. Although Lord Dufferin did not think it very desirable that the Viceroy should appear frequently on the platform, he was compelled during his term of office to deliver 177 speeches. Two speeches delivered by Lord Dufferin before he went to India and two made since his return are also included in the compilation. Altogether the number of speeches reproduced is ninety-six and the volume consists of 288 pages."

Thursday, 3rd July.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Bombay University will be held on Friday, the 11th July, to consider the subject of the present system of appointing Examiners. Mr P. M. Mehta has given due notice of his intention to propose—"That a Committee of the Senate be appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the working of the present system of appointing University Examiners, and suggesting such improvements and reforms as may appear desirable and practicable."

MR. BRADLAUGH has certainly rendered the position of the Under-Secretary of State for India or his Chief too hot regarding Indian questions. He was to ask Sir J. Gorst, 'whether he is aware that, in spite of the instructions of the Secretary of State for India, in 1879, to the effect that no one, except a Native of India, should be appointed to posts in any branch of the Administration in India of Rs. 200 and upwards, except so far as the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay are concerned, on reference to himself and with his sanction, and that of the Viceroy from other parts of India, there are in the Post Office Department a large number of Europeans, occupying posts, designated for Natives of India: Whether his sanction was given, or that of the Viceroy, in each instance, to the several appointments: And, whether he will state why Natives of India were not appointed to these offices seeing that identical positions in every Presidency and Province are filled by the Natives of India."

IT must have been noticed by every one that Sir Richard Garth who formerly was a pronounced supporter of the National Congress, is by no means in agreement with the later development of the movement. He confirms this by his letter in a recent issue of the *Times*. He expresses his "entire concurrence" with Sir W. W. Hunter in condemning the principles of Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill, but he is not quite satisfied with the Government measure for the reform of the Councils. He scouts the notion of "popular representation" for two reasons—first the ignorance of the great bulk of the people: and second, the danger of placing a monopoly of power in the hands of the Hindus. All that is necessary, according to the ex-Chief Justice of Bengal, is the fair and proper representation of the various great interests, landed, trading, commercial, manufacturing legal and judicial. But this cannot be obtained while the nominations of additional members remain with the Government. "I confess I should have thought, he says in conclusion, "that some more liberal measure of reform at the present juncture might have been both politic and advisable. But at the same time, I am bound to add that if anything could justify the Government in shutting its doors to any reform at all, it would be the extravagance and danger of the Congress pretensions, as disclosed by Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill." We are sorry to see that Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill has been the means of alienating our best friends.

THERE is a fund in England, called the Royal Literary Fund. It is maintained without any kind of aid from the State. By the men of this Society, the scholar, the artist or the man of letters, when reduced by misfortune, has been sought out in privacy, and his sufferings alleviated without all the world being called in as witnesses. India sorely needs such a fund, especially when there is no State-aid, given to broken-down or invalidated literary men.

SIR WILLIAM PLOWDEN has recast the motion, he intends to propose on the second reading of the Indian Councils Bill. The alteration is only in form and not in substance. Sir Roper Lethbridge has just given another illustration of his loyalty to the flag he serves under. On Tuesday, he handed in to the Clerk at the table an amendment to Mr. Bradlaugh's motion, entirely altering the sense of the Resolution. As it stands, the motion, drafted by the member for Northampton expresses regret that no recognition is given in Viscount Cross's Bill to the elective principle. Mr. J. M. Maclean's amendment suggests the substitution of the word "satisfaction" for "regret," and the addition of the following words:—"Which is unsuited to the character of the Indian population, and would be injurious to British interests in India. As Sir Roper would alter it the motion would read thus:—"That this House expresses its satisfaction that in proposing by this Bill to increase the number of the additional members of the Indian Councils for making Laws and Regulations, provision is made for enabling the Viceroy in Council gradually to introduce the elective principle into the method of appointment, as it may be found suited to local requirements, and advantageous to the interests of the British Empire in India."

Friday, 4th July.

THE Bengal Asiatic Society has lost the services of Mr. J. Wood-Mason, who has resigned the Natural History Secretaryship and the editorship of the "Journal,"—posts which he has held for many years

AT the hearing of the appeal of one Byjnath against the order of the Howrah Municipality, one of the appellant's witnesses, Babu Rajani Kanta Roy, being called into the witness-box, was ordered by the presiding magistrate to take off his shoes before entering the box. One Bhagwati Banerjee, a complainant in another case, was similarly treated, and this has given rise to much local excitement.

MR. MACLEAN and others, who are trying to get the working hours of the Factory labourers in India reduced, will learn with surprise that some twenty thousand Factory labourers at Bombay met the other day, and passed a Resolution, asking the millowners to work six-days a week or seventy two hours for each adult, as they were afraid that the curtailment of the time, worked by them, would diminish their wages, and result in indebtedness and penury.

THE *Shilpa-o-Krishipatrika*, Rajshaye, says:—"In England a lucrative trade is carried on in the fish-bone. Isinglass is made of it. In art and manufactures—in varnishing, in preparing colour and in porcelaining—it is very extensively used by the artists and painters, and a host of others. Besides, it is much used in preparing delicious food-articles by the Europeans. The Russian Isinglass is most famous. It is sold in England for 15 shillings (Rs. 20) per lb. As what is manufactured in England does not keep pace with the demand, which is every day on the increase: it is largely imported from Russia, America, and China, the Russian manufacture being superior to that of any other country. If it were prepared in this country, and made an article of commerce, India would carry on a brisk trade in it ere-long, especially when its preparation is so easy, entailing little labour on those who may be engaged in it. We make combs for our use. It is by similar process Isinglass can be made of the spine or dorsal bone of large fishes, such as *Ruhi* and *Hilsa* The bone is to be pared in very thin and slender pieces like hair, and to be soaked in cold water. It is prepared with more advantage in winter than in summer. Special attention is drawn to this one fact that the bones to be made into Isinglass are not rotten, the superficial coating of dried or decomposed flesh, blood and oil being, in the first instance, removed, and the gelatinous substance being retained."

MAJOR MELLIS, who is in a charge of the Native State's Armies Re-organisation Scheme, will probably start on tour in August next, and after inspecting the troops in Rajputana will go down to Mysore.

THE *Utkal Dipika* is unable to understand the policy of Government, which has induced it to survey those estates or peshkashi mehals of Orissa that have been permanently settled. It therefore suspects that Government entertains the intention of re-settling those estates, in opposition to the terms of the conventions subsisting between it and the owners of the owners of those estates.

THE census just finished shows that the population of the United States is sixty-four and-a-half millions, being an increase of fourteen millions in ten years.

MR. STANLEY's new work entitled "Darkest Africa" has been published. It shows that Mr. Stanley offered Emin Pasha the option of returning to Egypt or remaining in the equatorial provinces of the Congo State and assuming the Government over them with himself (Emin) as Governor; or to establish Emin and his followers north-east of Lake Nyanza in the name of the Imperial British East Africa Company.

THE Reichstag has finally passed the German Army Bill. But in the meantime, General Von Verdy du Vernois, the Prussian War Minister, has resigned.

A GIGANTIC Conservative and Unionist fete and demonstration was held at the Crystal Palace. The Hon. E. Stanhope, Lord Knustford, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Goschen, Lord Salisbury, besides many members, of the House of Commons, were present. A mass meeting was called in the large central hall of the Palace, and, on a motion proposed by Sir Algernon Borthwick, the meeting unanimously passed a resolution of confidence in the Government. Mr. Balfour, in responding, denied that the Unionist Government had been shaken by the African Treaty, which, he said, had removed every probability of difference with Germany.

THE Russian Press regard the African agreement as part of a secret Anglo-German alliance, and advocate a counter alliance between France and Russia.

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Saturday, 5th July.

A SUM of Rs. 50,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the improvement of the road through the Gomal Pass.

THE Liberal Leadership.—A well informed correspondent writes that Mr. Morley's prospects of the reversion of the Gladstonian leadership are more shadowy than ever. The rivalries of Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Fowler have been embittered by the latter's interfence in the opposition to the Licensing Bill. Mr. Labouchere's reputation with the party is unfavourably affected by his treatment of the Cleveland case, which is taken to show utter incapacity for leadership.

THE Viceroy's Council is shortly to have submitted to it a Bill to amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act. The Conference of Anglican Bishops, held in January, 1888, brought to light certain defects in the Act of 1872, which are to be remedied by the present Bill. Chief among these is the possibility of difficulties arising from the fact that a marriage may be performed by a person episcopally ordained, and yet be invalid if that person does not hold the Bishop's license to officiate in the diocese. This is rectified by providing that the necessary conditions are fulfilled if the person solemnising the marriage "be acting as a minister with the previous consent in writing of the Bishop of the diocese."

MR. STOKES's place in the Madras Council will be filled during his absence, on sick leave, by Mr. James Grose, of the Madras Board of Revenue.

THE Madras Trades Association has passed the following resolutions which speak for themselves:—(1) That this Association deprecates any connection of officials, directly or indirectly with private trades, as unfair to private traders and opposed to the orders of the Government of India. (2) That this Association strongly protests against the contemplated enormous extension of the operations of the official Directors of the Lawrence Assylum Press, as not only unfair and opposed to the orders of the Government of India, but as unnecessary for the achievement of the objects with which the Press was established, and as a serious menace to the interest of the private printers, stationers, and booksellers of Madras. (3) That a copy of this Resolution be sent to his Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council, inviting his Excellency to give the matter immediate consideration, and that a copy be sent to the Madras Chamber of Commerce and to the local newspapers.

BABU Rajkrishna Roy, the well-known poet and play-wright, has introduced a novel feature in our dramatic literature in the shape of comic operas. *Chaturali*, the piece yet produced, is having a good run at the Vina Theatre. We were well pleased to see it represented in an excellent style on Friday evening. It abounds in wit and humour and the audience is kept laughing from the beginning to end.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed, under the presidency of Sir Charles Elliot, Public Works Member, to consider the question of providing increased public office accommodation at Simla. This proposal constitutes a curious commentary on the work of the Finance Committee, and the promises of the Government to cut the cost of the annual exodus.

SURVEYS have been made for a railway through Hongoha, the Chinese Government being desirous to expedite a settlement of the question regarding the construction of a line to the Russian frontier.

THE total cost of the Regular Police at present amounts to a little more than 2 crores and 20 lacs. The total increase of expenditure, involved in the proposed reorganization, will come to about 22 lacs.

THE House of Commons has read the Police Pensions Bill a second time.

THE Emperor of Russia has decided to send two sons of the Czarewitch, and the Grand Duke George on an Indian tour next winter.

IT is supposed that the rise in sterling exchange, consequent on the increased coinage of silver in the United States, will be permanent.

THE new Viceregal Lodge at Simla is described to be a stately edifice, which, in the company of the hill bungalows around, seems as big as Windsor Castle.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy intends, it is said, making Rajputana the scene of his annual tour between the close of the Simla season and the assembly of the Government at Calcutta. As at present arranged, he is expected to set out from Agra towards the end of October. Before then Lord Lansdowne will probably make an expedition from Simla into the interior as far as Chini, some ten marches distant from the summer capital.

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National Archives of India
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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, BOW BAZAR STREET.)
(SESSION 1890-91.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday* the *8th July*, at 7½ P. M.
Subect: Heat—its Nature and Sources.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E. on *Thursday*, the *10th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M,
Subject: The new Phonograph of Edison with numerous illustrations.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the *12th Inst.*, at 4 P.M.
Subject: General properties of Matter and Chemical Affinity.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
July 5th, 1890. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1890.

THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

I.

MR. HERBERT REYNOLDS, late Senior Member of the Bengal Board of Revenue, has done good service by explaining to the British public, "some results of the Permanent Settlement," concluded a century ago by Lord Cornwallis for Bengal and Behar in regard to the land. Mr. Reynolds' paper on this subject was read at a recent meeting of the East India Association held at the Westminister Town Hall under the presidency of Lord Ripon. The lecturer began by pointing out that at the late meeting of the National Congress in Bengal it was resolved to petition the Government to extend to other parts of India the advantages of the Permanent Settlement which Bengal enjoys. Mr. Reynolds considers it significant that such a request should have been preferred by the Indian Congress. This is not, however, at all surprising when it is remembered that the people in the temporarily settled provinces of India have become thoroughly convinced of the incalcuable evils which flow from a periodical revision of the land revenue demand. The importance of this question of the extension of the Permanent Settlement can hardly be over-rated. India is essentially an agricultural country, and more than three-fourths of its entire population depend upon the produce of the land for their means of subsistence. This being the case, it is obvious that the condition on which the land-tax is regulated materially affects the agricultural industry of the country. Experience has conclusively shown that the Temporary Settlement, which varies from one year to thirty-years, by opening up periodically the question of assessment, has discouraging and demoralizing effects upon the agricultural classes and tends to clog the springs of industry. This fact has been proved to demonstration in Mr. John Dacosta's pamphlet published last year, which we noticed in these columns at the time of its publication.

The Permanent Settlement, as the reader knows, was introduced in the beginning of British rule into the provinces of Bengal and Behar, and also into certain parts of the Benares division of the North-Western Provinces and at the Madras Presidency. In his paper under notice Mr. Reynolds, whose Indian service was passed under the Government of Bengal, naturally confines himself to discribing the results of the Permanent Settlement in the Lower Provinces. He also discusses the policy which the Bengal Government should pursue in concluding some important settlements, which will shortly be undertaken in this Province. Mr. Reynolds thinks that among the many criticisms which have been levelled against Reg. I. of 1793, only two may be admitted of some weight and validity. These are (1) that the settlement was concluded on imperfect information and without the careful inquiry which ought to have preceded such an important measure; (2) that the confidence which the Regulation expressed in the moderation and humanity of the zemindars was not justified by the results of the experiment. Mr. Reynolds has, however, no hesitation whatever in saying that the other charges which have been brought against the settlements can be successfully repelled. One of the strongest objections generally advanced against Lord Cornwallis' great measure is, that by limiting the Government demand in perpetuity, his Lordship made a wanton sacrifice of the resources of the State for the benefit of the zemindars of Bengal; and that the consequence has been that Bengal has never since borne its fair share of the public burdens. "This," observes Mr. Reynolds, "is undoubtedly a grave indictment. It admits, I believe, of a full and complete answer; but that answer can only be given by a consideration of the results of the settlement as a whole. An examination of those results will, perhaps, lead us to the conclusion that the Permanent Settlement was a wise and statesmanlike measure; that politically it has been a tower of strength to the empire; that from a social and economic point of view it has stimulated the prosperity and fostered the intelligence of the Province; and that even from a strictly financial standpoint, the surrender of an increased land-tax has been in some measure compensated by the steady development of other branches of the public revenue." From the beginning of British rule Bengal has been the milch-cow of the Empire. It is the possession of Bengal that enabled the English to conquer the rest of India. But Bengal would not have been able to fulfill the functions of the milch-cow had not Lord Cornwallis conferred on her the inestimable boon of a permanent assessment of the land-tax. Such permanent limitation of the State demand upon the land might not be in accordance with the modern principles of political economy; but such principles, we must not forget, do not apply to a backward country like India, where all the necessary conditions for the applications of those principles do not exist. Now that the comparative effects of the two systems of land settlement in India have been fully tested by time and experience, it is evident that that system which has proved most beneficial is best suited to it, and it is, therefore, eminently worthy of inquiry whether, apart from all theoretical principles, the greatest good of the greatest number does not demand that the land-tax of India should be fixed in perpetuity.

The first result of the Permanent Settlement which Mr. Reynolds points out is the great increase of cultivation by which it was followed. He says:—"It is a true saying that the magic of property is able to convert sand into gold and turn a wilderness into a garden. The saying was never better exemplified than in the case of Bengal. The best-informed authorities were of opinion that, at the time of the settlement, fully one-third of the cultivable area of Bengal lay uncultivated and waste. At the present day there are whole districts in which it is scarcely possible to find a plot of unoccupied land. The sportsman has to go further and further a-field in the quest of big game, and a tiger in Hooghly is almost as rare a phenomenon as it would be in Hampstead. Even in the [illegible]nds on the shores of the Bay, exp[illegible] they are to inundation from storm-waves down to the very edge of the water. * * * The marvellous change which has transformed the aspect of the country, is unquestionably due to the feeling of security, produced by the Parmanent Settlement, to the conviction that the worker would be left undisturbed to reap the labour of his hands, and would not be compelled to share with the State the fruits of the prosperity he has created. The cultivator in the temporarily-settled tracts has no such feeling of security. He knows that he will be compelled to share with the State the fruits of his industry, he has, therefore, no inducement to work hard. The next result of the Permanent Settlement, says Mr. Reynolds, has been to make Bengal the most loyal province of the Empire. He remarks:—"It has bound up, as nothing else could do, the interests of the people with the stability of the Government. The Native newspapers may sometimes put forth articles not inspired by the best taste, or couched in the most temperate language; but I have no hesitation in saying that the sentiment of Bengal is thoroughly and even ardently loyal, and that the main-spring of this loyalty is the Permanent Settlement. Not a single soldier is necessary to maintain the internal tranquillity of the Province. It may be said that it is due, not to the loyalty of the people, but to their cowardice. But such language will be held only by those whose idea of the Bengali is derived from the clerks in Calcutta offices, and from the famous passage in Macaulay's essay. The Bengal peasant is a man of a very different stamp from Macaulay's caricature of him. The boatmen and fishermen of the eastern districts are a stalwart, hardy and courageous race, prompt to assert their rights, and combine in an organized resistance to what they deem oppression. * * * * It is surely no trifling safeguard to the Empire that some millions of such men as these should be animated by a spirit of fervent attachment to British rule. And this attachment is largely based upon the conviction that no Power, which might succeed that of England could be trusted to respect and maintain the great settlement of Lord Cornwallis." The third effect of the settlement, according to Mr. Reynolds, has been to facilitate the transfer of the ownership of land to those who were likely to turn it to the best advantage. We know that there are many who condemn sub-infeudation which has been produced by the Permanent Settlement of Lord Cornwallis. Mr. Reynolds thus answers them. "From the stand-point of romance and sentiment the change is perhaps to be regretted; but there can be no question of the great material benefit which it has produced. It has brought the land into the hands of those who are determined to make it pay; and it has stimulated the industry of the whole of the vast mass of agriculturists, as the humblest ryot has felt it within his power to rise to the rank of a tenure-holder. A noticeable instance of the beneficial effect of sub-infeudation will be found in the condition of the District of Backergunge. The peasantry of that District enjoy a greater measure of material comfort and well-being than the corresponding class in any other part of India, or perhaps even of the world. This is mainly due to the system of land-tenure. The chain of sub-infeudation, extending some times to as many as six or eight links between the zemindar and the ryot, has bound up the interests of a very large proportion of the people with the progress of the agricultural improvement." Mr. Reynolds tells us that travellers from the Upper Provinces have spoken with wonder and admiration of the state of things they have witnessed in Backergunge. And he speaks nothing but the truth when he points out that this state of things would never have come to exist had not the great zemindaries been broken up and sub-leased under the operations of the Permanent Settlement. Another result of the settlement which many regret has been the extinction of the patwari. We, however, agree with Mr. Reynolds that the disappearance of this official need not be regretted. The patwari, as Mr. Reynolds tells us, was generally an unprincipled rascal, who either colluded with the zemindar to oppress the ryots to defraud the zemindar, and whose accounts, for statistical purposes, were absolutely worthless. We commend these sensible remarks to Sir Edwark Buck and his disciples. As we have already exceeded the limits assigned to a single article, we will return to the subject in our next.

MR. RANADE'S SPEECH AT THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

WE reproduced in our last the speech which the Hon'ble Mahadeo Gobind Ranade delivered at the Industrial Conference recently held at Poona. The speech deserves more than a passing notice. Mr. Ranade is one of the most distinguished graduates of the Bombay Presidency and the ablest and most efficient member of the Subordinate Judicial Service in the Western Presidency. In speaking at the Industrial Conference Mr. Ranade, as might have been expected, eschewed politics altogether and confined himself entirely to a consideration of the economic condition of the country and of the means by which it could be improved. He pointed out that there was no difference of opinion as to the

extreme poverty of the Indian people. "The existence of this poverty," said Mr. Ranade, "needs no demonstration. We need only walk through our streets, and study the most superficial aspects of our economic situation, and the fact forces itself upon us that we are a people of little resources. Many millions among us scarcely earn a penny a day, many millions more are always under-fed, and live on the border-land of famine and slow death into which the failure of a single monsoon precipitates them. * * * There can be no doubt that whatever may have been our improvement in other respects, we have in recent times become more than ever dependent on the single resource of agriculture, precarious and contingent as that resource is upon conditions we cannot control, or count upon with certainty." It is beyond question that notwithstanding the incalculable benefits which British rule has conferred on us, it has extinguished many of the ancient industries of India. The carrying industry of the country which was worth many millions a year has been almost completely destroyed by the construction of railways, and the weaving industry which supported millions of people has been killed by the competition of Manchester. The manufacture of salt in Bengal formerly enabled hundreds of thousands of Molungees to earn their livelihood, and these have been reduced to abject and hopeless poverty since the abolition of the salt-manufacture in 1862. Even for the supply of such a necessary of life and health as salt almost the whole population of Bengal is now dependent on England. Well might Mr. Ranade say that the industry and commerce of the country, such as it was, is passing out of our hands and we are now fed and clothed and lighted by foreign countries. Foreign competition is transferring the industries of India from the hands of the children of the soil to those of other peoples.

The Indian bureaucrat points to the steady growth of our exports and imports as a positive proof of the prosperity of the country under British rule. Mr. Ranade shows clearly that the figures relating to our foreign trade are calculated rather to cause anxiety than give reassurance. These figures prove, to use Mr. Ranade's language, "that we are only perfecting ourselves in the faculty of growing raw produce, and are forgetting by disuse the skill and the wealth of resources which manufacturing and industrial activity bring in its train." The total value of the exports from India to foreign countries in 1889-90 was in round numbers, 100 crores of rupees. Of this sum, only 20 crores represented the value of articles manufactured and partly manufactured, and of these 20 crores again 14 crores were the product of foreign skill and capital. The remaining 80 crores of the exports represented the value of raw produce. The total value of imports into India from foreign countries in 1889-90 amounted to 66½ crores which mostly represented the value of articles of food and drink and of manufactured goods. Mr. Ranade observes :—"India 50 years ago clothed herself with her own manufactures and now she is clothed by her distant masters. The same is the case with the wool, silk and [illegible] with oils and hides. In 1888-89 we imported 41 lakhs worth of umbrellas, 10 lakhs of soap, 20 lakhs of matches, 68 lakhs worth of glass, 10 lakhs worth of clocks, 7 lakhs carriages, 8 lakhs candles, 10 lakhs furniture, 15 lakhs worth of arms and ammunition, 12½ lakhs of books, 16 lakhs of leather and leather goods, 31 lakhs of paints, nearly 2 crores of oils, kerosine and seeds oil, nearly 2½ crores of railway materials, 2½ crores of machinery and mill work and iron, steel and metals of all sorts worth 3 crores in all. We imported even flour, and salt and salted fish and lastly grain and pulse." The largest item in the imports is, of course, cotton goods. In 1888-89 we imported 27 crores of cotton goods, and nearly 4 crores worth of twist and yarn. Now, most of the manufactured goods we import from foreign countries can be made in India. We have abundant raw materials which we export to other countries, and we have the great advantage of cheap labour. But there are two serious drawbacks—the want of capital and the want of technical skill. New industries cannot be established in India without these two things. Mr. Ranade would have us believe that there is sufficient capital in the country. He says: "Every year we import in treasure bullion gold and silver of the value of 12 crores, 3 crores of gold and 9 crores of silver. The whole of the gold disappears, and is absorbed by the soil, and of the silver 7 crores are sent by us to the mint every year: and the rest is absorbed like gold. Since 1834 this absorbing process has secured the virtual destruction of nearly 450 crores of wealth which might have been turned to better account. The saving of 450 crores in 55 years by twenty-five crores of people is not a sign of great prosperity but we have made our position worse by burying it or using it unproductively. It at least proves that nearly 8 crores of wealth may be each year turned to capital account, if we were only resolved so to use it." A saving of 8 crores per annum by 25 crores of people is almost nothing. It gives only five annas per head annually. This amount is so infinitesimally small that it can only be dignified with the name of capital. And as regards technical skill, the people of India have yet to acquire it. It is all very well to say that the educated Natives should strike out new and independent paths of life for themselves; but we must not forget that the education which they receive does not qualify them for this task. A mere literary education such as is given to a young man in this country does not enable him to become a manufacturer.

Mr. Ranade tells us that Government cannot give us much help in the matter of establishing new industries. But it can certainly do immense good by giving a technical education to the Indian youth. We regret that Mr. Ranade should have gone out of his way to defend the overgrown Home Charges. It is true that a portion of these charges represents interest on monies advanced to or invested in this country; and that another portion represents the value of stores supplied to us, the like of which we cannot produce. But it is notorious that the existing system of procuring stores from England through the Store Department of the India Office is a grave scandal and involves much waste of money. Mr. Rande, however, had the good sense to admit that as regards the remainder of the Home Charges there is good cause for complaint. These charges constitute an annual drain upon the resources of India so severe that few countries can stand it. Common fairness demands that every possible effort should be made to reduce the Home Charges as far as possible.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE

IT appears from a resolution published in Wednesday's issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* that the administration of the Calcutta Police during the last official year was satisfactory. There was perceptible decrease in congizable crime, and if there was some increase in non-cognizable offences it was due to the fact that the number of cases under the Conservancy Act rose from 18,617 in 1888 to 20.621 in 1889. Municipal prosecutions are generally started with great recklessness, and increase of their number cannot be taken as an indication of the increase of crime proper. In fact, there was perceptible decrease of crime, and the number of persons arrested and summoned fell from 69,377 in 1888 to 56,762 in the year under review. The decrease occurred mainly under the heads (1) Public and local nuisances, (2) Miscellaneous offences under the Stage Carriage Act, (3) Street offences, and (4) Offences under Port Acts. The number of persons convicted was 49,003, against 61,865 in 1888. The percentage of convictions for cognizable offences fell from 94·68 to 93·30, and for non-cognizable offences from 71·12 to 65·99 There were only 60 false cases out of a total of 50,297 reported in the Town, and only 24 out of 10,068 reported in the Suburbs. In 1888 the numbers were 87 and 31, respectively, in the Town and the Suburbs. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that the proportion of false cases has been steadily decreasing year by year. And yet the cry in the Anglo-Indian press is that false cases are steadily on the increase. The low percentage of failure of conviction does not, however, betray the weakness of the Magistracy, which in Calcutta, it is a relief to know, is not purely native. In many instances what are reported as crimes are no crimes at all.

The value of the property stolen was Rs.1,51,267 against Rs. 1,22,523 in 1888, and that of the property recovered Rs. 69,199, against Rs. 59,401 in 1888. This increase slight as it is testifies increased efficiency of the Police. In the Town the percentage of property recovered was 49·02, the same as in the preceding year; but in the Suburbs there was a marked falling off from 43·89 to 35·06. Cases of grievous hurt decreased to 17 from 26 in 1888, the average of the five preceding years being 33. True cases of burglary, however, rose from 161 to 179, and the number of convictions from 95 to 119. The amount of property stolen was much smaller than in any of the four preceding years, but the proportion of property recovered was only 32·15 per cent. as compared with an average of 47·33 per cent. in those four years. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Lambert in thinking that the conditions of Eastern life, the habit which prevails so largely among native shop-keepers in the Town of quitting their shops at night, and the general insecurity of dwelling-houses in this country, are very favourable to the commission of the offence of burglary in Calcutta. None the less the offence is very much less frequent in Calcutta than in mofussil towns, a fact which must be attributed to the better watch and ward maintained in Calcutta. We are bound to say that whatever the conditions and habits referred to may be, security of property must be ensured; and we are thankful that Mr. Lambert's exertions are unabated in puting down and preventing crime.

The number of cases of suicide in the Town and Suburbs was 83 against 84 in 1888. In 36 per cent. of the cases death was caused by hanging, and in 28 per cent. by means of opium. Of persons who committed suicide, 65 were Hindus, 10 Mahomedans and 8 Christians. We understand that the majority of cases of suicide among Hindus were among females. Suicide either by hanging or by opium is becoming very common among females in respectable Hindu families. Attention of the heads of familes ought to be drawn to this fact. It is some grave defect in the organisation of our families that is leading to this deplorable result, and it behoves the heads of our families to remedy the defect.

There were 292 accidental deaths against 351 in the previous year; 30 were caused by falls from trees and buildings, and 31 by carriages and horses. One hundred and forty-two drivers of public and private carriages were prosecuted for rash and furious driving of whom 124 were convicted.

Nine fires occured in the Town, 16 in the Suburbs and six in Howrah. The damage done is estimated at Rs.1,38,490 against Rs.12,53,480 in 1888. In only one case was there the loss of a human life. The most serious fire occurred at Narcoldaga, resulting in the destruction of a large quantity of hay and straw, and 14 tiled huts, worth in all Rs. 40,000. The fire lasted for four days and three hours. The total cost of the Town Police was Rs. 4,52,725 against Rs.4,60,303 in 1888, and that of the Suburban Police Rs, 1,58,255 against Rs. 1,60,066. The decrease in expenditure on both the Town and Suburban Police was due to minor causes of which no explanation is given.

There were 1,972 up-country men in the police against 1,957 in 1888, and 173 Bengalis against 181 in 1888. The number of up-countrymen employed as officers was 99 against 78 Bengalis. The Commissioner of Police observes that the natives of Lower Bengal possess many of the qualities essential for detective police work, but the salary of the two lower grades is altogether insufficient to induce young Bengalis of education to enter the police. The result is that the force is encumbered in these grades by an undue proportion of unintelligent up-countrymen who, except in physique, are inferior to the mass of people whose interests they are engaged to protect.

The Chief Magistrate observes that, though there have been fewer cases of absence without notice on the part of Honorary Magistrates, absence on insufficient notice still continues. The list of attendance shows that out of 105 Honorary Magistrates only 13 have attended 20 times and more. The Lieutenant-Governor appreciates the services which these

gentlemen have rendered to the administration of justice. There were 40 Honorary Magistrates who attended less than 10 times during the year. Most of those who never attended at all were either in Europe or have since resigned.

"JUDICIAL FORGERY"

THE *Statesman* in discussing the question of Mr. Luson's conduct in the Tirhoot case, says that we were wrong in saying that Mr. Luson had sent Maharaj to jail without any trial. He argues in this way: "True, there was no charge framed against him, but that would not conclusively show that there was no trial." He points out that section 335 of C. P. Code contemplates the case of a man being tried, though there is an omission of the framing of a formal charge. He further quotes that part of the judgment of the High Court in which their Lordships say:—'The matter would have been sufficiently serious if this interpolation of the charge had stood by itself, though possibly it might not have formed sufficient reason for setting aside the conviction of Maharaj, having regard to the terms of section 535, for we find that Maharaj was examined on the same day when the charge was drawn up, and therefore we may fairly presume that that examination was made after the charge had been prepared. We may, therefore, fairly conclude that the omission of any mention of this man was due to a careless oversight, probably the result of describing the accused by numbers rather than by names.' Grant that the omission to frame a charge is not a fatal error, that there can be a trial with such an omission; but what has occurred in this case? It is not a mere omission to frame a charge. To quote the words of the High Court, "Maharaj had *never been either charged, convicted or sentenced*". Now, if a man was never charged, convicted or sentenced, one would be justified in saying that the man was never tried. It was clearly the duty of Mr. Luson, when he came to know that a man had been sent to jail with a warrant signed by him containing a specific sentence, when, as a matter of fact, he had never been either charged, or convicted, or sentenced to withdraw the warrant by which the man was sent to Jail. But the *Statesman* endeavours to make out that that was not Mr. Luson's duty. All we can say is that the *Statesman's* idea of Magisterial duty is entirely different from that entertained by us.

Mr. Luson finds that a man has been sent to jail uncharged, unconvicted and unsentenced, and yet he does not think of mending the grave error by releasing him from the jail, but coolly alters, to quote the words of the High Court, "*the record without authority of legal sanction, so as to make it appear that a man who has never been either charged, convicted or sentenced has been duly convicted and sentenced*". What surprises us most is that with regard to such a Magistrate, the *Statesman* gravely moralizes as follows:—"It is very painful to ourselves to see the want of all charity with which unpopular officials are pursued by some of our native contemporaries, and the zeal that is displayed in ferreting out every semblance of fault or folly in their proceedings. The native Press is conducted so ably, and upon the whole with such conspicuous fairness, that we are always reluctant to call attention to its short-comings. But where the strictures passed upon particular officials are manifestly unjust, as in this case of Mr. Luson, we feel it would not be right to maintain silence, however distasteful it is to ourselves to speak." There was no use in quibbling over the terms of section 535, which relates only to the case of a mere omission to frame a charge. There is also no use in discussing the question whether Maharaj could be said to have been put under trial under any sense of the term. The hon'ble High Court no doubt assumes that he was under trial in some sense. The High Court apparently presumed that there might have been a complaint against the man; that he might have been summoned; and that there might have been some evidence against him. Presuming these, the Hon'ble court assumed that Maharaj could be said to have been put under trial.

It would appear, however, from the following statements published in the *Tirhoot Courier* that there was no complaint against Maharaj; that he had not been summoned; that he was sent to jail owing to the accident of his presence in court; and that all that was done with reference to him, besides sending him to Jail, was putting some questions to him as an accused. 'But Mr. Luson's judicial boldness surpasses his executive boldness, because shortly after the Meherpur incident while at Mozufferpore, while he was trying 8 persons, he convicted 9 persons, and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment. The surplus one being a relative of one of the accused was, at the time when judgment was pronounced, in the court room, present. An appeal was immediately filed in the court of the Sessions Judge, Mr. Page. As a matter of precaution, the appellants took authenticated copies of all the papers in the case, and nowhere was the name of the extra man to be found either in the charge-sheet or in the deposition. When Mr. Luson came to know of this he sent for the records of the case. Curiously enough the name of the 9th man was interpolated which was a clear piece of judical forgery. Of couse the accused were all acquitted, and we are reliably informed that Mr. Page jocosely remarked that Mr. Luson clearly made himself liable for forgery. This matter was never made known to the public as few things from this District are done, but this is the judicial fairness of the man who has been selected to be sub-divisional officer of a place where at this moment is required a man of real and not mischievous strength, tact and judicial impartiality above all suspicion.' The *Tirhoot Courier* tells us that the man was never an accused person, far from being a person under trial. This ought to satisfy the *Statesman* that the 'strictures' passed upon Mr. Luson by the Native Press are not 'unjust'.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

AS soon as the Durbar is over Sir Steuart Bayley will begin his rainy season tour. His Honor is timed to reach Hugli on the 21st instant and thence he will visit Krishnaghur, Berhampore and Maldah, and then steam up the Ganges in the *Rhotas*. Ghazipore will be reached on August 23rd, where a halt will be made for three days. Sir Steuart Bayley will then go through Behar, staying at Mozufferpore from September 6th to 9th, at Durbhunga from the 16th to the 20th, and at Rungpore from the 22nd to the 24th, returning finally to Darjeeling on the 25th. We trust His Honor's personal inspection of the flooded tracts will lead to some practical good. His Honor will arrive in town on Friday next.

IN the House of Lords the Marquis of Ripon called attention to the advice given by successive Viceroys to the Government to abolish the existing regulation regarding the appointment of Commanders-in-Chief in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. His Lordship was supported in his remarks by Lord Northbrook. The Duke of Cambridge was opposed to any steps being taking in the matter. Lord Cross, in reply, said that the question was still under the consideration of Government.

SIR JOHN GORST, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, confirmed the statement that Lord Reay sent a telegram to the Viceroy of a confidential character stating that he would be compelled to resign if the mamlatdars were dismissed. The Viceroy, however, dissuaded him from doing so.

ACCORDING to a Bombay telegram the *Times of India* has been called upon by Mr. Bradlaugh to apologise and pay fifty guineas in his name to the Masonic Boys' School, for publishing a paragraph in its sporting column, on May 18, about Mr. Bradlaugh challenging the Almighty to strike him dead. The *Times of India* both apologises and pays the stipulated sum, saying that the paragraph crept in through an error, and it is heartily sorry for the blunder, and hastens to make honourable amends.

BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE will arrive at the Serampur station on Wednesday morning. Preparations have been made to accord him a suitable reception in recognition of the important services rendered by him to the cause of the Congress movement during his short sojourn in England.

THE Chief Justice of Bengal has appointed Mr. T. T. Waite, late a tutor in Mr. Ezra's family, his Private Secretary and Clerk. Mr. Joyce, his Lordship's late Private Secretary, has been promoted to the Deputy Registrarship of the Appellate Side on the retirement of Mr. J. H. Belchambers.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned an additional judge for the Presidency Small Cause Court. It has not yet been decided who will be appointed to that post. There cannot be a moment's doubt, however, that Babu Jadunath Roy's claim to the post is paramount. He has several times officiated with great success.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire broke out in the packing house of the Alipore Army Clothing Agency depot on Wednesday last which resulted in the loss of about 20,000 rupees worth of goods. The fire brigade did good service in arresting the progress of the fire, which is supposed to have been caused by the over-flowing of some water-proof composition which was being boiled in a large vessel alongside the packing house. The Police and the sepoys in the Alipore lines also rendered important assistance.

MR. CAINE who was dissatisfied with the attitude of the Ministry towards the Temperence movement in connection with the Licensing Bill, appealed to the country and has naturally been defeated. He polled only 1280 votes while Mr. James Duncan, the Gladstonian candidate, polled 1994. Mr. Caine's absence from the House, however short it may prove, is much to be deplored.

THOUGH Anglo-Indian bias would do all to run down Lord Reay, if possible, for his sympathy for India, English opinion is decidedly in his Lordship's favour. We have heard of the successful entertainments given to His Lordship by Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee; but it did not stop there. On Wednesday last, the Northbrook Club gave a banquet to his Lordship which passed off most brilliantly when Lord Northbrook presided. Among the distinguished guests were the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Clarence, Lords Lorne, Kimberley, Lawrence, and Thurlow, Sir John Gorst, Sir A. Lyall, Sir G. Trevelyan, Sir A. Hardinge, Sir Grant Duff, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Cama, Mr. Ramsingh, Mr. Ranjitsingh, Saffer Bahadur, and Mr. Kanadia, the Secretary, besides other notables. The Duke of Clarence made a speech in which he dwelt upon the loyal welcome he had received in India and the great pleasure he had derived from his tour there. The Duke of Connaught highly eulogised Lord Reay, who, he said, had held office at a time of the greatest difficulty. He dwelt upon the support he had received during the time he was Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army from all ranks, and said he was convinced that the Bombay Army now occupies a first rate position, and he should always remember the loyalty and kindness he had received at their hands. Lord Northbrook said Lord Reay's government had been an unqualified success, and notably so in the attention given to the development of railways. His Lordship dwelt upon the interest Lady Reay had taken in the women of India. Lord Reay, who, on rising, was loudly cheered, thanked the Duke of Connaught, for the assistance he had received from him in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief and member of the Government, and dwelt upon the necessity that existed for improving the water-supply of India, and rejoiced that the rulers of Native States recognised the benefits of free trade. The people of India, he said, were anxious to maintain the strength of the Empire. In conclusion, his Lordship said that when he died, the word 'Bombay' would be found engraved on his heart." Imperfectly reported as this speech is, it contains assurances of the warmest sympathy for those whom His Lordship has been called upon

to rule and whom he ruled so succesfully and yet with so marked kindness and justice. The Bombay people would in return of his Lordship's kindly feeling cherish deep gratitude.

AT the first meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla, which was held on Thursday, Sir Andrew Scoble introduced the Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act of 1872, and said that the principal object of the Bill is not to amend section 54 of the Evidence Act, so as to render the previous conviction of an accused person irrelevant when it is sought to prove conviction for the mere object of showing that accused is a bad character and therefore *likely* to have committed the offence with which he is charged. The honorable member, referring to a late judgment in the case of the Queen-Empress *vs.* Kartick Chunder Dass, quoted Mr. Justice Pigot's remark, who said that, while the English Legislature had passed an Act for the sole purpose of shielding an accused person from prejudice, the legislature in this country enacts a provision for the express purpose of prejudicing him. The honorable member stated that the amendments proposed were that the provision allowing a previous conviction to be proved in all cases will be repealed, and that previous conviction will be relevant only under section 43 when it is a fact in issue or to prove guilty knowledge and intention. This may not be quite in keeping with Secretary Mr. Lyall's letter which wants to hunt unhappy "habituals" as closely as possible. It strikes us, however, that in this view of the situation it may not be advisable to recognise relevency of previous conviction only to prove guilty knowledge and intention. To two other amendments of the Evidence Act the honorable member also drew attention. First, to section 26 with reference to the confession of persons in custody before a Magistrate, and he explained that, as in Madras the word Magistrate was often applied to a village headman, a Magistrate should be defined to be a person exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. Secondly, to section 86, providing for authentication of foreign judicial records by Political Officers. The case of Empress *versus* Nilmadhub Mitter throws some light on this question, which should be taken due notice of in discussing the amendment. The Bill will not be carried beyond the preliminary stages in Simla, but will be postponed for consideration till the Council meets in Calcutta.

THERE is little chance of the Chartered Bank fraud case finding a place in the calendar of the forthcoming Criminal Sessions, which commence on Monday next. After various adjournments Babu Shama Churn Sen and Babu Abinash Chunder Sen were arraigned on Friday last, and Mr. Apcar, the prosecuting counsel, took five hours in opening his case. The case has been adjourned to Wednesday next.

A SERIOUS shipping disaster occurred in the Hughli on Thursday near Garden Reach. A collision occurred between the ship *Main* and the steamer *Reguis* and the latter went down in an hour. The crew were saved. The *Main* also suffered great damages. There will be a marine enquiry.

So effectually have Foreign Office tactics succeeded in prejudicing public opinion against the offending Maharaja of Kashmir that there seems to be little prospect of enlisting sympathy for His Highness in England. Mr. Bradlaugh tried to bring up the Maharaja's unfortunate case in the House of Commons on Thursday, but not with much success. He said he was dissatisfied with the explanation which had been given to the House by Mr. Smith, relative to the deposition of the Maharaja; and on that account, he moved that the House do adjourn. Mr. Bradlaugh observed that, whether guilty or innocent, the Maharajah was entitled to fair trial. He hoped the ancient despotism, tainted by fraud and crime, once existent, would not be revived. Several members described the deposition as infamous. Sir Richard Temple of course defended the action of the Government, and Sir John Gorst said the Maharajah was incompetent and corrupt, and the motion was a mischievous one. On a division, it was rejected by 226 against 88.

IN the House of Commons Mr. Stanhope, Minister for War, said that the Government was unwilling to hastily decide regarding the abolition of the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Forces. He confirmed the report that Sir Redvers Buller would succeed Lord Wolseley as Adjutant-General, since it was necessary to retain the services of Sir Frederick Roberts in India.

THE *Gazette of India* of Saturday last contains the rules which are to be put in force in cantonments with regard to the treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders. Hospitals are to be maintained at the cost of the Cantonment fund, and a medical officer is to be placed in charge of each. Persons admitted shall be treated gratuitously and, if necessary, shall receive a subsistence allowance, but any person leaving such hospitals without the leave of the medical officer will be liable to be removed from cantonment by order of the Magistrate. A fine of fifty rupees or imprisonment for eight days is the punishment ordained for persons who disobey orders by remaining in or re-entering the said cantonment. The conditions are stringent enough to scare away most people from the vicinity of cantonments.

A SIMLA telegram states that the night of the 26th February is fixed as the date of the Census throughout India, and rules are published in the *Gazette of India*. Certain points are left to the discretion of local Governments. The only question which is not compulsory is the name of any female member of a household; or in the case of a woman, the name of her husband or deceased husband. The entry of the relationship of any female whose name is not given to the head of a family, as recommended for the North West Provinces, is strongly deprecated for Bengal, and may be omitted. It is stated that the entry of the actual, instead of the ordinary, inhabitants in each house should be recorded. As regards details of caste in connection with marriage and education, whether the prepared tables are filled in or not is left to local Governments.

AN important Banking case has been decided by the Small Cause Court. Mr. W. H. Brown sued the National Bank for Rs. 803-6, being the value of a draft drawn in his favour, but wrongly paid by the Bank to one A. R. Brown, a Eurasian, into whose hands the letter enclosing the draft fell by accident. Mr. Sconce, Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, found that the Bank could not be acquitted of negligence. "I feel bound," said the learned Judge, "to hold that the circumstances under which this cheque was paid were such as did afford (and to a careful person would have afforded) a reasonable ground for believing that the person in possession of the cheque was not entitled to the amount mentioned therein. The payment was not a 'payment in due course,' as defined by section 10 of the Negotiable Instruments Act. The plaintiff is, therefore, entitled to a decree." The case somewhat resembles the recent Agra Bank case in which, as we understand, an appeal has been preferred to the Privy Council.

ONE of the grievances in connection with the Metcalfe Hall Public Library was that the books it does possess were not properly catalogued. The grievance is to be removed as the Managing Committee have decided to have a proper man to prepare the catalogue.

THE *Indian Mirror* has an article on a "pledge" said to have been given by Maharaja Sir Narendrakrishna as President of the British Indian Association which calls for a remark. We are authorized to state that no pledge whatever was given by the Maharaja, nor could it have been given so as to bind the Association without the President consulting his colleagues. He knew well that, however zealously the late Mr. Knight had of late advocated the cause of the Natives, he was dead opposed to the permanent settlement of Zemindari revenues. For years he wrote strongly, nay violently, against that measure in the *Times of India* newspaper, and made several speeches in England on that subject. There is nothing on record to show that he recanted his early opinions. We are willing to admit, and gladly do admit that he made some amends for his opposition to the Permanent settlement by advocating the cause of the Natives generally; but the two things are different, and this should be borne in mind when applying to Zemindars for a memorial to the deceased. This is a ticklish and unpleasant subject to write upon, and we would not have noticed it at all had not our contemporary forced us to it by his reference to the imaginary "pledge."

AFTER all it appears that Dr. Simpson has declined to withdraw his reflections on the Complaints Committee of the Calcutta Corporation. The following letter of the Health Officer will speak for itself:—"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Memo. No 2552, dated 16th June, 1890, and I have in consequence carefully reconsidered my note of the 20th of March addressed directly to the Chairman, and I can find nothing in it which incorrectly represents my views, or which is exaggerated, or which in my judgment ought to have wounded the susceptibilities of the Sub-Committee, and I regret that I cannot, therefore, consistently with my duties as Health Officer of the city and my own self-respect, withdraw the remarks referred to." We had seen a copy of this strange document on Friday last, but refused to believe its correctness. All doubt was, however, set at rest when the letter was laid before the Commissioners at Thursday's meeting of the Corporation. The Corporators wisely refrained from taking any immediate action upon it, as they desire to consider carefully the Health Officer's refusal in all its bearings. In the meanwhile, Dr. Simpson's friends in the press are doing their best to mislead public opinion by raising side issues, as well as by misrepresentation of facts. His friends on the Board tried hard to have the matter dropped, which of course was out of question. This is about the first time that an officer of the Corporation has openly defied its resolution in meeting assembled. The Commissioners owe it to themselves and to their constituents to have it authoritatively decided once for all whether the executive can insult them with impunity.

A COMPANY known as the Southern Steam Navigation Company, has been formed by some Native gentlemen of Southern India to establish a steamer service between Ceylon and Cuddalore *via* the Paumben Pass and coast ports. They have acquired the steamers *Bheema* and *Krishna*, which, we are told, belonged to Messrs. Shepherd and Co., of Bombay, and have been employed in their coasting service from Bombay to Rutnagiri and Bombay to Cutch ports. They are both well-built and well-fitted vessels of small draught, and are lighted by electricity. The entire crew is composed of natives. The *Bheema* arrived at Colombo on the 17th June to prepare for her first trip in her new service and work is in full swing. Referring to the aspiration of natives of India in matters marine a veteran Anglo-Indian editor sometime ago remarked that the aspirants would have to wait till there were native agents and native owners of sea-going vessels. Assuming that European owners and agents were as narrow-minded as this chance suggestion implied, it seems that the period of 'wait' has been marvellously short. Bengali navigation is for the most part inland; but coasting steamers are gradually securing ownership of natives, and it may be expected that an important living would shortly be thrown open to natives of Bengal

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YET another development of the industries of the country is the establishment of the Bengal Weaving and Spining Mills. Most wealthy zemidars and influential pleaders of Rungpur are interested in its advance and the mills will be established somehere in the neighbourhood of

Calcutta. Only a modest beginning is to be made as the advertised capital is not more than a lac of rupees. But in its very modesty may be the security of the infant industry. We wish the venture all success and hope that the shares will be readily taken up.

IT is definitely settled that the existing Leper Asylum Building in Amherst Street will be demolished and the site sold. The Asylum is to be removed to some suitable place in the suburbs. The Asylum will be managed by a new governing body consisting of representatives of the Government, the Corporation and the District Charitable Society. A contemporary hears that, even if the Leper Bill is not passed, one of the fundamental rules will be that a leper entering will not be allowed out, and if they claim their right to leave, they will be refused re-admission. For reasons that apply with equal force to the proposed Leper Bill, it is to be expected that there is no truth in the rumour. The public will, it is said, be excluded from the Asylum, but, as in the case of the Lunatic Asylum, there will be official visitors nominated. Can this have been determined by the recent complaints of Mrs. Hayes over which there has been a good deal of bitter controversy? Mrs. Hayes in the meantime wants to start if possible a separate asylum for Europeans and Eurasians on an improved model.

THERE was nasty weather in the Bay and out at sea during the week and the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Peshwa* struck ashore south of False Points. The mail and passengers have been saved but the second officer has been drowned. There is no truth, however, in the rumour that the B. I. S. N. Company's steamers *Himalaya* and *Sirdhana* have come to grief.

SOCIAL reformers are apt to err most when the object of reform is a society to which they do not belong. Truism as it may appear, the observation has great practical illustration in those classes of hasty and sweeping changes which are mistaken for improvements. Those who thoughtlessly condemn the whole of the Hindu marital system upon the basis of a single accident would be no wiser than Professor Jinsiwallah of Bombay who has been deservedly shown up for his onslaught on English women in the light of novels and police reports. A recent Calcutta case—most unfortunate in some of its aspects—has given reformers of this class food for agitation against the Hindu system of marrying girls before a certain age. We would not have seriously thought of noticing the stupid controversy raised had it not been for its persistent and mischievous character. It is absurd to pretend that because an illiterate jail bird has been guilty of an act of culpable rashness a whole society is to be condemned. As a matter of fact, however, it appears that the story about Foolmani Dasi not having arrived at a certain age is untrue as well as her unfitness to associate with her husband. The accident is also said to have been of such a character as might befall even grown up people any time. But supposing Hari Charan Maiti was the brute that he is described to be, is he to be taken as a type of his society, and would it be a sufficient plea for mischievous busy bodies to appeal to the legislature because such an accident *might* occur to any other girl? Is it not worth serious questioning as to how many such accidents *have* occurred as a matter of fact though early marriage has been an institution of the country from time immemorial? The Hindus, who may be supposed to understand their climatic and social requirements and religious ordination somewhat better than their reforming friends, have framed a constitution that has answered so far, and it is to be changed all of a sudden because a Calcutta Coroner and his jury take a particular view of a particular accident. The Hindus whom a complex system of Joint family and other considerations obliged to marry their daughters early devised a number of safeguards which are unfortunately disregaded at the present day. This really is a matter of concern, and not the system itself with which our fathers had to find no fault. Hari Charan Maitee has been committed to the sessions, and if he is guilty he will be punished. But why try to prejudice his defence by this unseemly hue and cry, the result of which must be in the words of a veteran Police officer "a newspaper conviction". In this connection we are assured that it is not a fact that Dr. Annada Prasad Das refused to attend to a call of duty.

THE cholera mortality of Puri during the last pilgrim season seems to have been unusually heavy. Many pilgrims who received the news on the way returned from Chandbally and did not venture to proceed to Jagannath. Over-crowding and absence of wholesome drinking water are some of the prevailing causes of the epidemic, and it is a pity that although Puri has a health officer of its own the sanitary arrangements of a place where millions of people congregate every year from all parts of the country could not be placed on a more satisfactory basis. Improved communication is expected to mend matters considerably, and it is to be hoped that the Kutch Railway scheme will be pushed on with vigour.

SIR JOHN GORST presided at the first sitting of the Uncovenanted enquiry on Wednesday, when six witnesses, on leave from India and who pay their own expenses, were examined. The enquiry was then adjourned till Tuesday.

MR. WARBURTON of Amritsar has officially applied for permission to prosecute the *Lahore Tribune*. The matter is still before the local Government. Probably Mr. Warburton thinks that he can defend his dignity better in court than the Government in its *bureau*. He should be given the chance.

WE are pleased to learn that arrangements are being made at the Metropolitan Institution to open a Science Class for B. A. candidates. Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyasagara spares no pains or expenses in advancing the cause of education. The prohibitive fees of the Presidency College prevented many a willing student from taking up the Science Course.

THERE has been a sudden rise of the Ganges within the past few days at the Domookdea-ghat of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and the rails and landing stage have in consequence been moved back for a considerable distance. The landslips near Ghoom which were of a very serious character and which buried several people alive also seriously intefered with the traffic to Darjeeling. Darjeeling in season is, therefore, anything but pleasant this year with its paucity of visitors and nastiness of weather. The obstacles have been removed with great labour.

WE learn with much concern that considerable damage has been done by the overflow of the Damodar river. Many villages have been completely washed away and people have been rendered homeless. Cattle have died and are dying in large numbers and the greatest suffering prevails. A Calcutta zemindar has received from his mafassil agents heart-rending accounts of the floods, and it is supposed that relief will be urgently required. We trust the District and Subdivisional officers of the affected Districts will do all they can to afford relief. A telegram has already been sent to the Lieutenant-Governor to the following effect:—"The villagers of Lakhra, Barugam, Nasipore, Balarampore, Gungarampore and Salindanga in the district of Burdwan, on the right bank of the Damodar are in great distress, for two new breaches on the Damodar embankment have occurred during the recent unprecedented flood. Cattle and implements of agriculture have been flooded away, and many houses have been thrown down and others dilapidated. Standing crops are destroyed and arable lands covered with sand. Many people are houseless, the rice granaries are destroyed and distress is great. Immediate relief is necessary." Early as the rains have been a general inundation is not improbable in Lower Bengal in which case the Damodar valley will suffer most as usual. This must be so, so long as the existing embankment policy is not abandoned or remodelled. The engineering advisers of Government whose only duty and interest seem to be to protect the Railway as much as possible sedately pronounce that to stop or diminish the floods is a feat that requires super-human skill, and Government with philosophic resignation leaves the unfortunate populace to their doom and holds out the equally philosophic consolation that in no distant future the sand deposit will raise the level of the surrounding stretch of country when they will not be turned out of house and home every year. Government forgets that out of hollow land rose Holland.

WE take the following Police Report from the *Statesman* regarding the *Reis and Rayyet* defamation case, which came on before Mr. Handley on Thursday last:

Mr Henderson intimated to the magistrate that since the last hearing his client had carefully thought out what course to pursue and the decision he had come to—a decision which had the approval of influential friends and solictor and counsel—was that he would not plead guilty to the charge. Apart from other considerations, there was the legal difficulty, which required intention in a plea of guilty in a case of defamation. The defendant denied that he had any intention to wound the feelings of the sons or any member of the family of the deceased whose life he had briefly reviewed. By pleading guilty he would acknowledge such intention which would not be the truth. The defendant on the last occasion had expressed his sincere regret for the pain the articles complained of had caused to the complainants and other members of their family. He reiterated those expressions to-day, but if that would not satisfy the prosecution, he could do no more. He did not wish to throw any obstacles in the way of the prosecution, but he would certainly not plead guilty to an intention he had never entertained. If the prosecution were not satisfied with Dr. Shumboo Chunder's spontaneous expression of regret, then the case must proceed. He would be content to leave it to the court to try the case and dispose of it.

Mr. Garth declined, on behalf of his clients, to accept the defendant's expressions of regret in the terms in which they were offered. The defamation had been gross, and there must be no half measure in its repudiation. The defendant's conduct in the case since its institution was nothing less than an aggravation of the original offence. The presistency with which Baboo Shumboo Chunder held to the plea that he did not believe that the cruel libel on their father would wound the feelings of his sons was an insult to their better nature, and went far to show that the defendant's expressions of regret had little of genuineness in them. Babu Shumboo Chunder's apology was only a covert insult as it stood, and on behalf of the complainant, counsel would reject that apology and press for a committal of the case to the Sessions.

HIS worship refused to deal with the case himself and decided to cammit it to the Sessions. The committal charge as framed by the magistrate was then read to the defendant, who pleaded not guilty, and reserved his defence. The case was then formerly committed for trial at the ensuing Sessions of the High Court.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES of CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively, and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Cough. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of mucuous surfaces of the throat, and bronchial tube, and speedily allays the irritation, which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the throat and chest, writes:—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Diseases complicated with consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pint, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 210 High Holborn' London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*July* 2, 1889.

GENERAL.—Mr. W. B. Oldham, Magistrate and Collector, on furlough, is promoted to the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, vice Mr. T. E. Coxhead, deceased.

Mr. A. W. Paul, C. I. E. Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, on special duty, is appointed to be a Magistrate and Collector of the second grade, vice Mr. W. B. Oldham, but will continue to be employed on his present special duty until further orders.

Mr. L. R. Forbes, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the second grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr. A. W. Paul, C. I. E.

Mr. R. H. Renny, Officiating Duputy Commissioner, Singbhum is appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner of the third grade, with effect from the 3rd April 1890, vice Major H. Belleau, promoted.

Mr. E. N. Boker, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Manbhum, is appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner of the third grade, vice Mr. L. R. Forbes.

Mr. J. G, Ritchie, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Deputy Commissioners, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr. Baroda Churn Mittra, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Begusarai sub-division of the Monghyr district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. T. Gupta, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present charge of the Serampur sub-division of the Hughli district.

Mr. Minden J. W. Augier, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Murshidadad, is transferred to Buxar, in Shahabad.

Maulvi Najimuddin Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Collector Buxar, Shahabad, is transferred to Behar, in Patna.

Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerji, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Behar, Patna, is transferred to Murshidabad.

The services of Babu Hurry Mohun Dutt, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Lalbagh, Murshidabad, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department of the Government.

Babu Upendra Nath Ghose, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Satkhira, Khulna, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade and his posted to the Lalbagh sub-dixision of the district of Murshidabad, during the absence, on deputation of Babu Hurry Mohun Dutt, or until further orders.

The services of Mr. E. G. Colvin, Officiating Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of the Finance and Commerce.

JUDICIAL.—Babu Hira Lal Banerji, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajganj, Pubna, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Mr S L Maddox, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Somastipur, Durbhunga, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Babu Utpala Nanda Bose, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Bench, at Dacca, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Raghuput Protap Singh is appointed to be Honarary Magistrate of the Aurungabad Bench, in the district of Gya, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882. the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Munshi Rameshwar Prosad, Sub Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, Palamow, Lohardugga, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Baroda Kanta Gangooly, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Thakurgaon, Dinajpur, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Babu Saradaprosad Dutt, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Muksudpur, in the district of Faridpur, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrtes of the Serampur General Bench II in the district of Hughli, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class—Babu Dharmodass Sing Roy, Babu Abinash Chandra Mitter, Babu Kissori Mohon Gossain, M. A., B. L., Babu Gopal Chandra Gossain, L. M. S.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Munshi Syed Makbul Ali, Honorary Magistrate of the Kendrapara Bench, district Cuttack, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Prosonno Coomar Bose, Munsif of Pubna, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Pubna Munsiffi.

Major H. O. Woodhouse, 9th Bengal Infantry, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, under section 12 of Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), for the trial of breaches of Cantonment Rules under section 26 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), and of such other cases arising within the limits of the Cantonment of Buxa as he is competent to try.

This cancels the notification of the 30th April 1890, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 7th May 1890.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Baraset Independent Bench, in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class—

Rai Khettra Mohan Chatterjee Bahadur.
Babu Ramgoti Banerjee.
Babu Koylas Chandra Chattejee.
" Amritalall Basu.
" Hiralall Banerjee.
" Beharylall Mitter.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Sealdah Independent Bench, in the district of the 24-pergunnahs, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class—

1. Babu Gobind Chunder Dutt.
2. The Rev. P. C. Basu.
3. Mr. H. M. Rustomji.
4. Babu Nitya Gopal Chatterji.
5. Rulla Ram Barman, Esq.
6. David Coates Niven, Esq.

Mr. J B, Thomson is appointed to be an additional Member of the Boiler Commission for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Act III (B. C.) of 1879, entitled an Act to provide for the periodical inspection of Steam-boilers and Prime-movers attached thereto in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah.

Babu Uma Charan Sen, B. A., is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Beuch at Munshigunge, in the district of Dacca, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. H. F. J. T. Maguire, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Dinajpur, acted it the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors from the afternoon of the 15th to the forenoon of the 17th April 1890.

Babu Bonomali Pramanick, Sub-Deputy Collector, Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for two months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 23rd Decemaber 1889.

Babu Ashutosh Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is transferred to the Sadar Station of the Jessore district.

This cancels the order of the 13th instant, transferring Mr. J T Jarbo, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, to Jessore.

Mr A G Chuckerbutty, C S. reported his departure from India on furlough on the 17th April 1890.

The following officers are confirmed in the fourth grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 1st April 1890:—

Babu Behary Lal Sircar, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, on excise work, Mongyr, Babu Hara Chandra Ghose, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Sasseram, Shahabad, Babu Boloram Moitra, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Jamtara, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. P. C. Lyon, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 30th June 1890.

Extracts.

MR. GOSCHEN AND INDIAN AGITATORS.

THE following correspondence will appear in the forthcoming issue (No. 9) of "INDIA" with such reply, if any, as Mr. Goschen may think fit to make to the second letter of the Secretary of the British Committee of the Congress :—

(*The Secretary of the British Committee of the Congress to Mr. Goschen.*)

BRITISH COMMITTEE OF THE
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS:
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London,
May 21st, 1890.

The Right Hon. GEORGE J. GOSCHEN, M.P.,
House of Commons, S.W.

SIR,—In your speech at Northampton on the 14th instant, when referring to India Reform, you are reported to have said: "Some agitators in India put themselves into communication with officers of the Irish-American League." It is evident from the context that you refer to the National Congress and its efforts in behalf of Legislative Councils reform. So far as my Committee are aware there is, at least as regards the Members of the Indian National Congress, not a single word of truth in the statement. I am desired to ask you to be so good as to give me the names of the agitators you referred to. If any members of the Congress have been so misguided as to take the course which you describe the organization to which they belong will know how to deal effectually with them. The Congress movement for reform, I may add, is thoroughly loyal and constitutional. The Congress has never countenanced, it does not intend to countenance, any action but that which is in accord with law and order

Again, you are reported to have said: "Agitators in India find the columns of Irish newspapers particularly open to receive their complaints." We do not know of a single Congress agitator in India who has written a single line to any Irish newspaper. Will you, please, state in what papers and on what dates the complaints you refer to appeared?

You speak strongly against the Congress' reform movement, and declare it is the work of a political party. At the present time meetings, on a non-party basis, are being held in various parts of the United Kingdom to instruct the English people on Indian matters, and to create a sentiment in favour of Indian reform. Liberals—Home Rule and Unionist—attend and take part in such meetings. One such, held in Birmingham last night, was presided over by a prominent Unionist. Should the Indian reform question become a party question, the fault will not lie with the Indian reformers themselves or with their English allies.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
W. DIGBY, Secretary.

(*Mr. Goschen's Reply.*)

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.
June 2nd, 1890.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 21st, in which writing as it would appear on behalf of the Indian National Congress, you question certain statements made by me in a recent speech at Northampton.

With reference to my remark that "some agitators in India put themselves into communication with officers of the Irish-American League," you say that it is evident from the context that I refer to the National Congress and its efforts in behalf of Legislative Councils Reform, and you tell me that, as far as your Committee is aware, there is no truth in the statement as regards the members of the Indian National Congress. I was glad to be favoured with your vigorous disclaimer, but, as I made no allusion to the National Congress, I cannot admit it to be a legitimate inference from the context that I was referring to the "efforts of the National Congress in behalf of Legislative Councils Reform."

I might here close my letter, but it may be useful that you should know facts of which you appear to be unaware.

I said that certain Indian agitators had put themselves into communication with the Irish-American League. The fact is beyond dispute. Letters which have passed during the last few years between disaffected British Indian subjects and Irish-Americans are still in existence, and have been seen by responsible persons, from whom I have received the information direct.

Again, you allude to my statement that "agitators in India find the columns of Irish newspapers particularly open to receive their complaints." Once more you seem to think, gratuitously, that Congress people must, of course, have been in my mind. I spoke simply of what I knew to be the fact. If you look to *United Ireland* of March 28th, 1885, you will there find a letter dated Calcutta, March 2nd, and headed "Special Native Correspondent of *United Ireland*," which begins: "there is a striking resemblance between the political positions of India and Ireland. Ireland has been groaning under the oppression of England for centuries, and so has India. Both are striving to get the rights and privileges without which National progress is impossible," etc.

The letter proceeds to exhort Ireland to respond to India's sad tale of woe, and adduces a string allegations, in detail and with names, of brutal assaults committed on Natives by Europeans, and of the deliberate refusal of the British Indian Courts to bring the offenders to justice.

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MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men."—Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin, M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889). "Great advantage to strong memory; incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley.' Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B. A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R. N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-uddin Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis, Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette*. 4th Feb., 1890, Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils. Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq., Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE. 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

An article in the same number of *United Ireland* draws particular attention to this letter from a "high Native authority," and d clares that "yonng India with its newspapers has nothing but kind words for Mr. Parnell and his partt, cheers for the Mahdi, watches the approach of the Russian armies, and keeps a sharp look out for the day, when the redcoats will have employment far away on the Afghan borders."

I am, Sir,

W. Digby, Esq. Faithfully yours,

(Sd) GEORGE J. GOSCHEN.

(The Secretary's Rejoinder)

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London, W. C.
June 6th, 1890.

The Right Hon. GEORGE J. GOSCHEN, M. P.,

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S. W.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant. You state therein that in your recent speech at Nothampton, when you described certain agitators in India as having "put themselves in communication with officers of the Irish-American League" you made no allusion to the Indian National Congress. You also state that you cannot admit it to be a legitimate inference from the context that you were referring to "the efforts of the National Congress on behalf of Legislative Councils reform." This clear and emphatic assurance that you did not in your speech connect the Congress agitation with the agitators, who have had communications with the Irish-American League will give much satisfaction to millions of supporters of the Congress in India. Congressmen everywhere would have been greatly distressed had one of Her Majesty's Ministers associated their constitutional efforts for reform with a movement, whose designs have everywhere been strongly reprobated.

With this acknowledgment of your courteous disclaimer of the construction put upon your words, I might end this letter. I am, however, desired to indicate ore or two points which show how seriously such an expression of opinion as you uttered at Northampton was calculated to do grave injustice to the Congress cause. As you had no intention, in any way, of reflecting upon the Congress movement, you will, I am sure, be pleased that this intention should be made quite clear. I will, therefore, proceed to show what great mischief there was in what you said and in the manner in which you expressed yourself.

1. You spoke at Northampton. The junior Member of that constituency is popularly (and most deservedly) spoken of as "the Member for India." Last year he attended the Session of the National Congress at Bombay. To the English people no Indian agitators are known other than those connected with the Congress. As a matter of fact there are no agitators in India, who, in however remote a degree, wish for an extension of Parliamentary institutions in India. You made special reference to Parliamentary institutions. By ninety-nine people out of every hundred your observations would be taken to apply to the Congress agitation, and would be understood to imply that Mr. Bradlaugh was associated with the agitators you condemned.

2. Your remarks, it appears, were based upon events which happened more than five years ago. The political situation has not more changed in England during the past five years than it has in India. Your present official position is a proof of the greatness of the change here. In India, at the time you mention, the Indian National Congress did not exist, nor were the Provincial Congresses, which fulfil so useful a function in the respective Presidencies and Provinces, then in existence. It may well be that some Indians, for reasons best known to themselves, did communicate with members of the Irish-American League. Indeed, it is clear that one at least did so. In a letter which I addressed to the Editor of the *Times* the day after you spoke at Northampton, I said:—

"There is a substratum of truth in what Mr. Goschen said, but it affects not the agitators for reform in India but the agitators against reform. The only Indian we have ever heard of who has been in communication with Irish agitators in America is Mr. Amrita Lal Roy, Editor of *Hope* newspaper, Calcutta, who was quoted by your Calcutto correspondent in his letter of Sunday last as being strenuously opposed to the movement which Mr. Goschen, knowing nothing of the people and very little of the cause he assailed, so unjustly stigmatised last night. This opponent of Indian reform, when in America, a few years ago, was in communication with the Fenians, and wrote a letter to a Hindu gentleman, now in England, in which he mentioned this fact. He is the only Indian, to our knowledge, who has been in communication with the Irish-Americans, and, as I have said, he is a most determined opponent of the Congress, your Calcutta correspondent being my authority for so describing him."

From the above you will perceive that my Committee was in possession of some of the facts which you have so obligingly placed before them The facts on which you relied in making your statements are indeed exactly what my Committee supposed them to be when I was instructed to write the letter to which you have so courteously and so fully replied.

3. You cite some exracts from a letter which appeared in *United Ireland* of March, 1885, said to have been written in Calcutta by an Indian Gentleman. No doubt such a letter was written. Since 1885, however, the Congress having provided a legitimate outlet for the expression of grivances, *United Ireland*, I gather from your letter, has not been favoured with communications from India. We have our suspicions as to the writer of the letter you quote: the man we have in mind is not a Congress-man, and has never favoured the Congress movement. In the letter which you refer a parallel is instituted between the political conditions of India and of Ireland. Parallels of the kind are often instituted. The late Lord Mayo, while Viceroy of India, said to a member of the Indian Civil Service, who repeated the observation to me: "I am struck with the similarity of questions here and in Ireland. Especially is this so in regard to Ireland? My experience in Ireland is of great use to me in all such matters." By way of contrast to the story you relate permit me to tell another. Mine is not five years old. During the regrettable incidents which, a year or two ago, occurred on some of the Irish property of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Mr. W. O'Brien M. P., stated that he or some other Irish Nationalist would go through India as he went through Canada during Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty and would arouse Indian opinion against the Governor-General. As soon as his statement reached India, the *Indian Mirror*, an Indian Daily news paper published at Calcutta—an agitator's organ if there be one anywhere—told Mr. O'Brien that if he visited India with such an object he would receive no sympathy or support from the people of India. Ireland, the *Mirror* proceeded to say, had an electoral franchise and representatives in the House of Commons: its wrongs must be discussed in that assembly. The paper expressed no opinion as to the rights of the matter in dispute. The Irish people had a constitutional remedy. To that remedy they were referred. This tone was adopted by all the Indian papers which dealt with the subject so far as I am aware. Such a moderate and judicious spirit is eminently characteristic of "agitators."

4. You may consider that you ought not to be troubled with so long a letter as this has, unwittingly, become. But, in spite of your disclaimer as to the Congress not being in your mind when you made your speech at Northampton a fornight ago, the language you used in the speech in question was of so unfortunate a character as to make it necessary that no doubt should remain in any one's mind as to whom you referred. All through your observations you speak in the present tense. You were referring to a five-year old incident, in which a non-agitator (as the term is now understood in India) was the hero. There is no agitation, I repeat, in India at the present time to which your remarks could apply. Yet you used such expressions as these: "Agitators in India *find*,"—you meant "Five years ago, found"; some agitators in India *put themselves*," —that is to say, one person five years ago did a particular thing. Then, you say:" In the two great forces *at work*"[not which were at work in 1885]" in India and in Ireland you have antagonism to authority as the principle of one class, and aggressive sentimentality as the principle of the other."

These two great forces you declare *are*" at work," not *were*" at work," in India and in Ireland. Seeing the Congress agitation is, as I have said, the only organization in India which is politically agitating for Parliamentary reform at this moment—(and, in this respect, is very much in evidence)—no one could understand your remarks, spoken at Northampton in the constituency of the Parliamentary champion of the Congress, in any other sense than as applying to the Congress. You must have had some particular organization—or some parties—in your mind when you spoke as you did. As you did not expressly mention the Congress, you say you will not admit it to be a legitimate inference that you referred to that body. To what body, then, may I respectfully ask, did you refer The facts you give in support of your two specific statements are as appropriate to the present position in India, as would be a reference to certain statements of prominent public men in England, made in the same year, as that in which you find your proofs as indicative of the feeling they cherish towards each other in the present condition of public affairs. Such agitation in India as you described gives no sign of its existence. It is only, in your own words, when "you disregard contemporary events" that you are able, in the constituency represented by India's Member, to speak of some isolated incidents of ancient history in the present tense and to so comment upon them as to make it appear that your condemnation applied to existing affairs. Your last words at Northampton respecting the Indian agitation which you condemned, were:" I do not call that statesmanship." I leave it to the readers of this correspondence to decide whether that expression may not be used in a sense other than that in which you used it.

I have troubled you with this long reply because the leaders of the present agitation in India are jealous of their good name. Their programme is of the most moderate character; the means they employ are wholly constitutional; the object they aim at is the satisfaction of aspirations which British rule has called forth and the strengthening of the ties which connect India with England. This being so, they feel with great keenness the unfortunate line of argument which you adopted at Northampton and the language which you then used. They are satisfied that, to the ordinary inhabitant of the United Kingdom, who knows anything of the agitation proceeding in India, your words could not fail to call up in his mind the name and work of the Congress. The conservatives, almost everywhere, are holding aloof from the Indian movement for reform; in your remarks they would find ample justification for their attitude. The good name of the Congress demands that it should be made perfectly clear that you had dead events in your mind and not living realities. In your speech atNorthampton, you spoke in the present tense when you should have spoken of what happened when you were a member of the majority in the House of Commons, and, therefore, in a sense, responsible for what transpired in India. You did not, as you had the power to do, call the attention of the House in 1885 to the letter in *United Ireland* which now moves you, in Northampton, to condemn India agitation. You have used the facts of a past era to describe a situation with which those facts not only have nothing in common, but to which they are opposed in every possible respect.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

WM. DIGBY,

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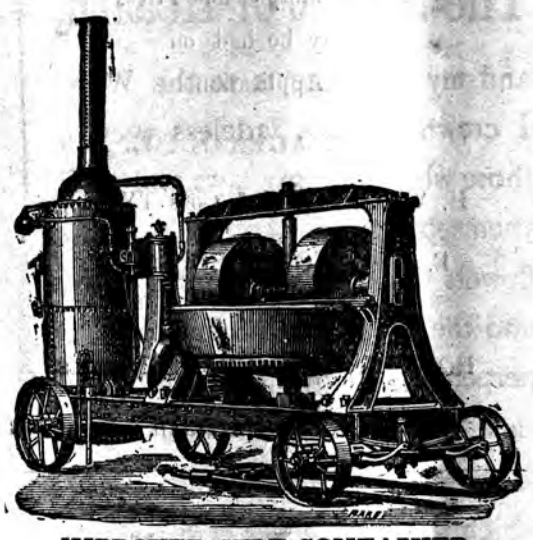

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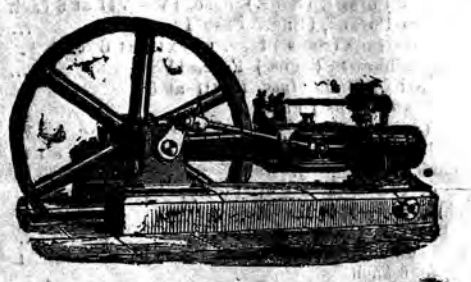

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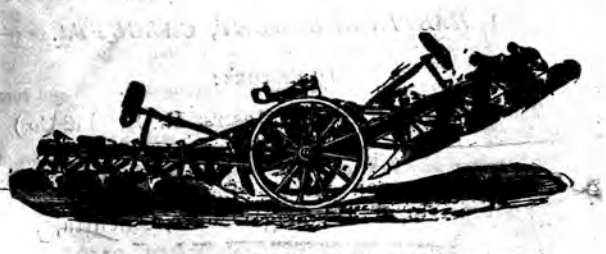

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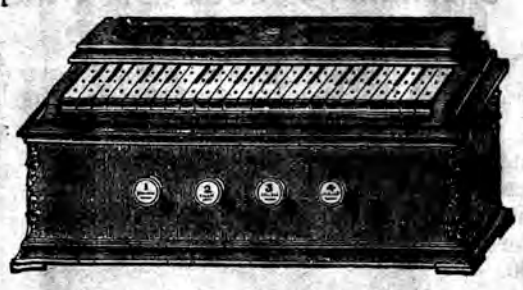

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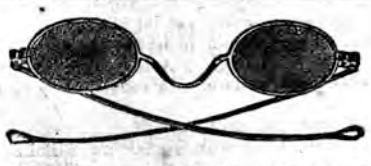

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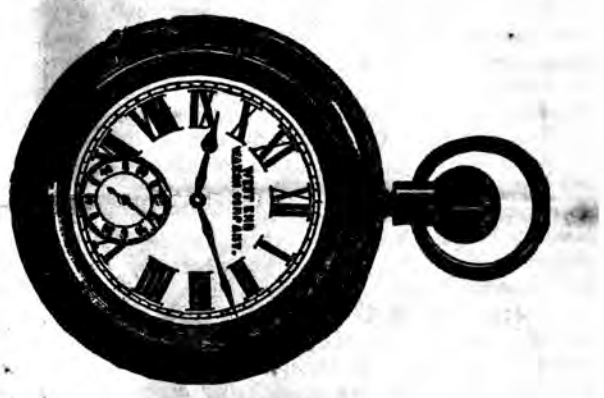

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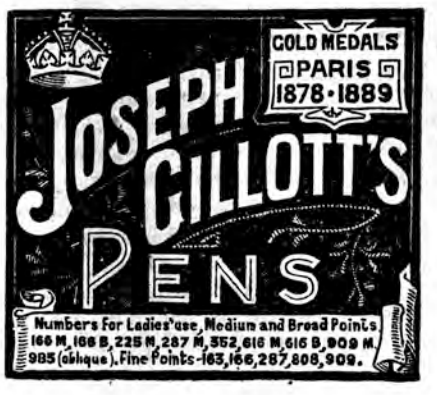
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